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W. PRICES.  
The best capital for a back  
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HREY & CO.  
FINE STREET.  
PERS!  
different shades,  
BRO.  
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G STORE  
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Quality Consid-  
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best quality Alaska  
acquies, 40 inches in  
genuine London  
150; sold elsewhere  
75 to \$200.  
Mafelasse Russian  
ars, handsome Fur  
ings and Ornaments,  
nowhere from \$18 to  
All-Wool Russian  
ars, Fur Collars and  
ings, \$7.50 to \$10;  
\$10 to \$12.50.  
Fur Capes, Caps and  
Muffs.  
12 O'Clock.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

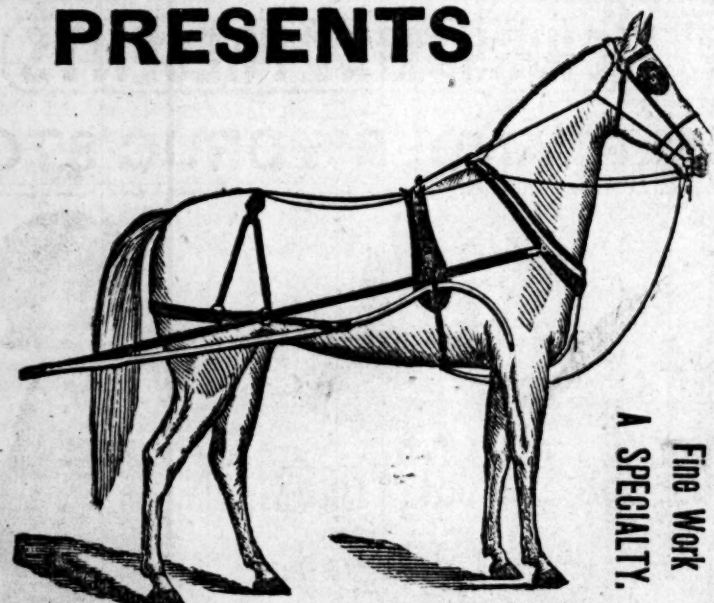
VOL. XXXII. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 147.

A GLANCE AT  
**D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S.**  
IMMENSE AND MOST  
Attractive Handkerchief Department  
WILL CONVINCE THE  
Christmas - Present - Buying - Public  
That Right There, and Nowhere Else,  
Is the Spot to Buy Handkerchiefs.

NOTE A FEW SPECIALTIES:  
Ladies' fancy Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, colored mono-  
grams in corners, 12 1-2 to 25c; all fast colors.  
Ladies' fancy printed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen and fast  
colors, 10c to 35c each; width of hem 1-8 in. to 2 1-2 in. wide.  
Ladies' very fine Sheer Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1-8 in. hem,  
job, worth 45c and 50c; will be sold at the low price of 25c each.  
300 doz. Ladies' 2 in. Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, col-  
ored, initial in corner, all fast colors, 25c each.  
250 doz. Ladies' Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, put up in  
fancy boxes, 1-2 dozen in box, \$2 per box.  
385 doz. very fine Ladies' Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, hand em-  
broided, put up in fancy boxes, 1-2 dozen in box, \$2 95 per box.  
175 doz. Ladies' Colored Bordered Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs  
fancy printed and solid colored borders, will be sold in lots at \$2  
per 1-2 dozen.  
Ladies' plain white Embroidered Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all hand  
work, width of hem 1-8 in. to 2 1-2 in. wide, blocked patterns in  
border, 50c to \$2 50 each.  
Ladies' colored Embroidered Scalloped Handkerchiefs in narrow and  
deep scallops, fast colors and hand work, 65c to \$3 each.  
365 doz. Gents' 3-4 Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 2 in. hems, put  
up in fancy boxes, 1-2 dozen in box, \$2 95 box.  
Gents' Fancy Printed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all-Linen and fast  
colors, 1-2-inch hem to 2 1-2-inch; 20c to 75c.  
Gents' 3-4 Hemmed Handkerchiefs, all-Linen, put up in fancy Boxes,  
1-2 doz. in box, \$1 25 to \$3 50 per box.  
A full Line Ladies' and Gents' Colored Brocaded and Satin Bordered  
Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c to \$4 each.  
300 dozen Gents' China Silk Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, large size,  
50c to \$2 50 each; 2 1-2 in. hem.  
250 dozen Children's Fancy Printed Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, all-  
Linen and fast colors, put up in fancy boxes, 1-2 dozen in Box, 50c  
to \$1 50 each.

THE BANNER STOCK OF  
Toys and Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents  
IS NOW ON SALE AT  
**D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S**  
The Leading Store in the Great Retail Center.

USEFUL HOLIDAY  
PRESENTS



All Styles Single and Double Harness.  
The Largest Stock of Im-  
ported and "Our Own" Make  
RIDING EQUIPMENT in the  
West.  
Blankets, Robes, Whips and  
Horse-Furnishing Goods Gen-  
erally.

**J.B. SICKLES SADDLERY COMPANY**  
1102 WASHINGTON AVENUE.  
N. B.—Sole Owners and Manufacturers of the Celebrated SPOONER PATENT  
COLLAR.

**Sensible Xmas Presents**  
Shirts of New York Mill Mulin, re-entwined loose edged Linen Bosom, never  
before, with Patent Back Facing, kept from tearing down, completely finished.  
Cocoas, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a  
deliciously flavored beverage which has saved us many  
heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti-  
cles of diet that a nation can be gradually built up  
and strong enough to resist every tendency to disease.  
Hundreds of noble patients are fasting around us ready  
to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape  
many a fatal shock by keeping ourselves well fortified with  
pure blood and a perfectly nourished frame.—Olive  
and Cora.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only  
in 9 1/2 and 12 oz. tins by Grocers, Retailers  
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,  
London, England.  
Espenham's Shirt Factory, Corner Eighth and Olive,  
Opposite New Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

**Scruggs, Vandeventer & Barney**  
*Dry Goods Co.*  
Extensive Display of Handsome, Useful Articles for  
**HOLIDAY PRESENTS!**  
All bought for CASH under the present terribly depressed state of the  
market, excelling all COMPETITION in STYLE, ATTRAC-  
TIVENESS and DECIDED CHEAPNESS.

**GREAT HDKF SALE!**  
PURCHASED EXPRESSLY FOR THE  
**HOLIDAY TRADE.**  
At Prices Unquestionably THE LOWEST Yet Named.

**GREAT CLOAK SALE**  
Decidedly the Next Grandest Bargain of the Season.  
**50**  
**GENUINE SILK PLUSH SACQUES**  
**AT \$35.00.**  
AWAY BELOW THEIR VALUE.

Just Secured, "GRAND JOBS" in CLOTH NEWMARKETS  
and DOLMANS.

All Low Priced. All Can be Suited. All Can Afford to Buy.  
**\$3.00 "FUN FOR THE BOYS." \$3.00**

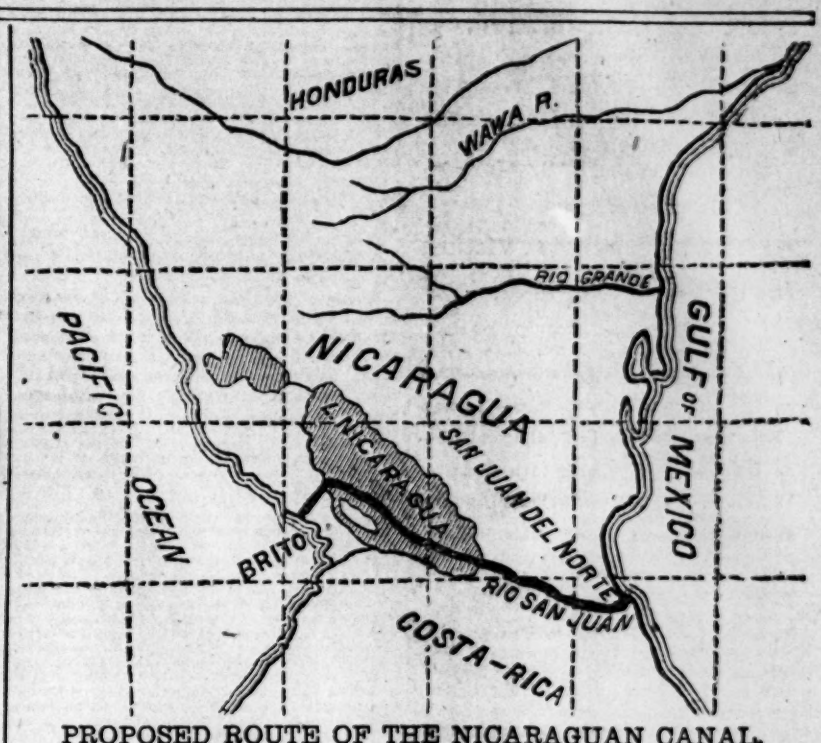
**FLOBERT CAT RIFLE**  
And Box of BB Caps, \$3.  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SKATES.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF ROLLER SKATES.  
**E.C. Meacham Arms Co.**  
400, 402 and 404 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

**TO BUYERS OF CRACKERS.**  
When Buying CRACKERS be sure to get the LILY BRAND. Our  
**ROYAL ZEPHYR**  
Is the Best Soda Cracker in the World. Try them and you  
will want none other.  
**MANEVAL-LANGE CRACKER CO.,**  
SIXTH AND CASS AVENUE.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.  
**EPPS'S COCOA**  
BREAKFAST.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which  
govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by  
the application of the fine properties of well-selected  
Cocoas, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a  
deliciously flavored beverage which has saved us many  
heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti-  
cles of diet that a nation can be gradually built up  
and strong enough to resist every tendency to disease.  
Hundreds of noble patients are fasting around us ready  
to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape  
many a fatal shock by keeping ourselves well fortified with  
pure blood and a perfectly nourished frame.—Olive  
and Cora.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only  
in 9 1/2 and 12 oz. tins by Grocers, Retailers  
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,  
London, England.

**SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**  
Fifty car-loads of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Furniture, Carpets, etc., which must be sold  
within thirty days, regardless of cost, for cash, or on easy time payments.  
**C. FARNER Stove, Furniture and Carpet Company,**  
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND CLARK AV.  
Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

**STANDARD NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES.**  
Dry goods dealers, general stores, sewing machine agents and manufacturers can obtain their Sewing  
Machine Needles from us at Factory Prices. Our stock is large and of best quality—Standard Goods  
Only. We also keep in stock a full supply of Repairs for all machines; Shutters, Bobbins, etc. 50 Cans.  
Screw Drivers, etc. Send for price list. Dealers only. **BLECKMAN MANUFACTURING CO.**  
260 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.



**THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.**  
History of an Enterprise Which  
Will Cost \$50,000,000.

A Resume of Previous Attempts to Carry  
Out a Similar Scheme—What England  
and France Have Done in the Same Direc-  
tion—The Route.

The Nicaraguan treaty, now before the United  
States Senate for ratification, is by far the most im-  
portant measure of that character pending before  
the national Congress. The terms of the treaty were  
wisely made public by the State Department this  
week, and have already been published in full in these columns. The treaty  
concluded between Secretary of State Frelinghuysen  
and Special Envoy Joaquin Laval, the respective  
plenipotentiaries of the United States and the  
Republic of Nicaragua, is briefly this: The United  
States undertakes to construct a canal to begin  
at the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown,  
and to intersect the San Juan River above the Rio  
Colorado, and thence by the River San Juan to  
Lake Nicaragua and across that  
lake to the Pacific Ocean at the harbor of Brito.  
The details of construction, land  
grants, tolls, ownership and control are already  
subjects of general discussion. With the history of  
this great enterprise, and the various attempts  
previously made, before Great Britain had recognized the  
independence of the United States she had made  
attempts to secure a canal route by the way of the  
San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. In 1810 and 1818  
Capt. Robert Hodgson and Lieut. John W. Peck  
and in 1824, Captain, afterwards Lord, Nelson ac-  
cidentally, under orders from Admiral Peck, Parker,  
to seize and hold the country, but was de-  
feated by the Spaniards and natives. The importance  
of this route was always recognized by British  
statesmen, and when the United States added  
largely to the extent and importance of her area  
by the acquisition of California and other territory  
from Mexico, England promptly seized San Juan de  
Nicaragua, or Greytown, at the mouth of the San  
Juan River.

THIS OCCURRED  
in 1848 after the long disputes  
with England about the northwestern  
boundary which was only settled by the  
Treaty of 1846. There were other fingers in the pie,  
however. Louis Napoleon, while a prisoner at Ham,  
became interested in a canal scheme. Through the  
connivance of Louis Philippe's Government he had  
an interview, in 1844, with the Minister of Nicar-  
agua, who had visited France to secure the aid of the  
French Government in the building of a canal. The  
result was a charter, granted by Nicaragua, for the  
canal Napoleon de Nicaragua. Louis Napo-  
leon soon afterwards escaped from prison, and issued  
a manifesto in London containing an appeal to the  
capitalists in behalf of his "Canal de Nicaragua."  
There was undoubtedly some correspondence be-  
tween the then English Ministry and Napoleon, and  
in 1848, when he returned to France, England seized  
the port of San Juan and named it Greytown. Her  
avowed object was to "obtain control of so desirable  
a spot in the commercial world and free it from  
the competition of the adventurous North Ameri-  
cans."

This action of England, which some thought de-  
manded reclamation, only resulted in negotiations,  
which were ended by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,  
taking its name from the plenipotentiaries.  
THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY  
was the result of negotiations between the United  
States and Great Britain to adjust conflicting views  
and prevent possible complications growing out of  
long existing differences between the two Govern-  
ments as to a ship canal or other communica-  
tion across the isthmus connecting North and  
South America. At the time of these negotiations a  
concession had been obtained by the American At-  
lantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company from Nicar-  
agua. The treaty was undoubtedly in the interest  
of this corporation, by the convention the two  
Governments set forth that neither the one nor  
the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any  
exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing  
neither will ever obtain or maintain for itself any  
exclusive control over the same, or in the vicinity  
thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or es-  
tablish any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica,  
the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central  
America. The co-operation of the United States  
was to be invited to participate in the honor  
and advantage of the great work. Both Govern-  
ments declared that they were entering upon a general  
principle, which was to secure the undertaking and  
completion of an isthmian canal, and that they  
would extend the same provisions to any other project  
at any other practicable point.  
The treaty was held to be a surrender of the Mon-  
roe doctrine, and ten years later Secretary of State  
Seward concluded a treaty with the United States  
of Colombia, which provided for a canal across  
the isthmus of Darien and which in  
effect disregarded this questionable  
treaty. This was not ratified by Colombia, and the  
decision of the United States to pay no heed to the  
Clayton-Bulwer treaty did not come up for consid-  
eration. In 1881 Secretary of State Blaine intimated  
to Lord Granville, British Minister of Foreign Af-  
fairs, that the United States did not consider the  
canal provision of 1850 as any longer bind-  
ing. To Secretary Frelinghuysen Lord  
Granville replied that the exigencies  
of the situation required that the United States  
should not be allowed to violate the agreement  
and break her faith. This correspondence  
was laid up by the following facts:  
A. A. MEMORIAL  
was in charge of the survey made under the general  
direction of Commander Edward F. Lull in 1873-4,  
during the administration of the Navy Department  
by George M. Robeson. Admiral Lull was then  
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. A concession  
was subsequently obtained from Nicaragua by  
Mr. Hancock for himself and associates, whereby  
they secured very valuable franchises, rights and  
privileges for the construction of a canal, and  
the building of the canal in accordance with the  
survey and plans of Mr. Hancock. The associates  
did not fail of 1884 to begin the work of con-  
struction. If they did not begin before the expira-  
tion of the society proposed to be used, the  
Foreign capital was called in when Congress failed  
to give a security for interest on the money's  
loan. The Administration was willing to buy the  
concession, but the society was informed by the  
secretary of State that the concession was not  
valid, and that the society was to be dissolved.  
The society was prevented from the prosecution of the  
work by private parties by a naval force. This  
treaty was not ratified by the United States. The  
time specified by the franchise when the failure  
of Grant & Ward put an end to the plan, and the  
Nicaraguan Government then turned to discuss the  
route with the United States, whose consent was  
denied. The society was previously unshaken.  
The result of the convention of the

**TRIBUTES TO BRAVERY.**  
A Telegrapher Remembered by Those  
Whom He Rescued.  
New York, December 30.—The following ap-  
peared in a New York paper June 21, 1883: "Chas.  
H. Biller of Newark was the 16-year-old daughter  
of Henry Benedict of Philadelphia struggling in the  
surf at Brighton Beach, yesterday, in an effort to  
save her 8-year-old sister, who had been caught by  
a large breaker as she was playing by the shore.  
Both were carried out, but he succeeded in bringing  
them both ashore. The child was unconscious. In  
the meantime, Mr. Benedict, who is lame, had  
entered the water and had been knocked down by a wave. Biller was carried out  
by a life guard.  
HIS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM,  
but he finally got back to shore with him. Then he  
fell insensible. He was brought to consciousness  
and taken in a carriage to Mr. Benedict's summer  
cottage. The latter, after the rescue, had been  
covered, pressed him to take a sum of money, with-  
out effect, but he prevailed on him to accept a gold  
watch and chain and a diamond ring. Yesterday  
was the twenty-first birthday of Mr. Biller, who is  
a telegraph operator in Newark. He was greatly  
surprised in the morning, receiving a package  
containing a check for \$1,000 and an overcoat from  
Mr. Benedict, a sailor suit from Mrs. Benedict,  
a pair of silk suspenders, which Miss Benedict had  
worked with her own hands, a pocketbook contain-  
ing \$5 in gold from her brother, and a diamond  
ring from her uncle, Mr. Biller, who wears a  
medal of the Humane Society, accepted an invita-  
tion to pay a visit to Mr. Benedict's home last sum-  
mer.

**A FRIENDSHIP DEED.**  
Aided by His Paramour, a Villain Criminal-  
inally Assails a Beautiful Girl.  
ATLANTA, Ga., December 30.—Several months ago  
Mr. and Mrs. Cates of Cincinnati came to this city  
and soon gained admission into good society. They  
were joined a week or two later by Mr. Gustavus  
Pennington of Chicago, who seemed to be a mutual  
friend. Mr. Cates was frequently absent in Florida,  
and Pennington at his house. Cates admitted a  
wife. A month ago, for some reason  
unexplained, Cates drove Pennington away. Last  
week Cates returned to the city, and he and Mrs.  
Cates asked Miss Jackson, a beautiful young woman  
who had been in the city for some time, to spend the  
week-end at her father's house. At about 10 o'clock  
yesterday morning Miss Jackson was found at the  
door of her father's house in her night  
gown and  
begging for admission. Her paramour brought  
her to the door, who was horrified to find his  
daughter in such a state. Throwing her arms  
around her, he begged her to come in. She  
said she could not come in, but she would tell  
him what had happened. She said that at about 1  
o'clock in the morning a rap came in Mrs. Cates' door. On answering  
the door she found Pennington. Cates admitted a  
wife. With revolver in hand he advanced to the bed and  
assaulted her. She said that Mrs. Cates rushed  
to give an alarm. Mr. Pennington was arrested  
this morning and is now in jail. He claims to have  
been drunk and that he knows nothing whatever  
of the matter.

James Halpin was found lying on Broadway, be-  
tween Market and Chestnut streets, yesterday  
morning by Officer Parks. When examined by a  
physician it was ascertained that he was uncon-  
scious from a scalp wound.







## This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark vertical crease or fold line running down the center. A small, dark, irregular mark is visible near the bottom center of the page.



## St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.  
JOSEPH P. TUTTLE, President.  
(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.  
One year, postage paid, \$9.00  
Six months, postage paid, 4.50  
Three months, postage paid, 2.25  
One month, postage paid, .85  
By the week (delivered by carrier), .15  
By the week (delivered by mail), .10  
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.  
One year, postage paid, \$1.00  
Six months, postage paid, .60  
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed  
POST-DISPATCH,  
515 and 517 Market street.

BRANCH OFFICES:  
1500 CHOUTEAU AV.—H. F. A. SPILKER, 2731  
CHOUTEAU AV.—MRS. P. QUIGLEY, 2736 MARKET  
ST.—JACOB BEFFA, 1515 OLIVE ST.—EXPOSITION  
PHARMACY, 3340 OLIVE ST.—M. MAHONEY, 1018  
GARRISON AV.—BLANCH'S PHARMACY, 2338 CARR  
ST.—CHAMBERS', 1106 N. SIXTEENTH ST. JOHN  
H. FOWLE.

## TWELVE PAGES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

AMID the general complaints that there is great scarcity of work and wages and corresponding distress among the poor of this city, the two relief societies, the Provident Association and the St. Vincent de Paul, give no evidence of any intention to make any more than their ordinary effort to secure the means of relief. Our reporter has been examining into the condition of the poor, and his report upon their wants and needs will be read with interest. One point which the situation suggests is that it would be well to adopt the Red Cross Society's idea of house to house visitation. Food, clothing and all other supplies which could not be obtained in any other way could undoubtedly be obtained in this way in ample amounts and without cost.

Our handsome Governor has secured another endorsement for a Cabinet position. JAY GOULD has given him a good character, and now CYRUS W. FIELD, a venerable philanthropist of New York, whose life is spent in entertaining the British nobility and doing good deeds for telegraph operators, has spoken of THOMAS T. in the very highest terms. JOHN ROACH and CLARA SPECKLE still remain to be heard from. C. P. HUNTINGTON has not expressed an opinion, but it is safe to say that they are for CRITTENDEN. The philanthropists who are enriching the Indians by paying them two cents an acre for their land, and who only want a national cattle trail and a lease of all the public land that is left, are favorable to a strong backing.

The painful impression created by the fire in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum is aggravated by the evident attempts made to suppress the dreadful truth. Two days after the fire it is impossible to account for all the children, and there is only too much reason to suspect that, in spite of the fire breaking out in the daytime in one of the wings of the building, there has been another dreadful slaughter of children. Whenever a theater or factory burns down with an accompanying loss of life, public opinion is loud in its condemnation of the criminal negligence which rendered such a loss possible. The negligence is as culpable when the victims are burnt in a religious institution. Such a thing as a third or fourth story dormitory with a wooden floor and reached only by a single wooden stairway ought not to be permitted anywhere.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, not being much of a society man, may conclude to follow the example of JEFFERSON, who restricted Presidential levees to two days in the year—at of January and 4th of July. The ladies of Washington do not like the change and tried to restore the old order of things by a curious kind of bulldozing. They called in a body at the White House on one of the old levee days. The President was not at home, being absent on his usual horseback ride. When he returned he was told of the presence of the unexpected guests, and immediately joined them, booted and spurred and covered with the dust of the road. He made himself more than agreeable; was, indeed, so charming in manner and conversation that the ladies were thoroughly ashamed of their intrusion, and unanimously resolved to let the President have his own way hereafter in the matter of levee—which he did.

At a meeting called by the Board of Trade of Louisville yesterday, the merchants, business men and other responsible and representative gentlemen of the city expressed their free opinion of the recent insults offered to Mr. RANDALL by the editor of the *Courier-Journal*, whom they alluded to as a "disappointed political crank." This frank expression of opinion from one's fellow citizens and from those who are in the best position to judge is as severe a rebuke as has ever been administered to any editor, but it is not undeserved. The *Courier-Journal* has constituted itself a nuisance in politics, and has long been doing all the damage possible to the party it claims to belong to. In its treatment of RANDALL it has gone beyond political warfare and has outraged the generous sense of Kentucky hospitality. Its punishment was as severe as it deserved, but there is no hope that even such punishment will be followed by any improvement.

WHILE one set of Missouri office-holders are exhibiting themselves over the country with a placard inscribed: "Do something for a poor old State that gave a bigger electoral vote

than any other State except New York," the Governor of the State has prescribed the condition on which office is to be given. This condition is that none but moss-backed Bourbons need apply. No one who has ever challenged the course of party bosses or of party deadbeats, no one who has ever criticized the party or corrected it, no one who has introduced an idea or a reform, no one whose allegiance represents a conviction or embodies a principle is to be considered a Democrat. The youth, the brains, the vigor, the life, the ardor, the strength of the party must now retire in favor of senility, decrepitude and Bourbonism. With these views so frankly expressed, we are quite certain that in CLEVELAND's cabinet CRITTENDEN must be content to fill the office of Minister of the Exterior.

A few weeks ago the New York *Herald* published in an alphabetical list the roster of the unhappy couples whose divorce cases are pending before the courts of Chicago, the number of cases being something less than seven hundred. At this Chicago was naturally called, taking it as an evidence that Chicago exceeded all other cities in wickedness, and thereby was the rest of the world correspondingly shocked. But now the *Herald* publishes also the roster of Philadelphia, from which it appears that in con jugal infidelity Philadelphia differs from Chicago no more than one added egg differs from another.

It is easy to assume a virtuous indignation over the prevalence of divorce, that any one who ventures to present the other side of the question runs a risk of being considered an enemy of society. Yet public sentiment is surely not opposed to the widest liberty of divorce, because, if it were, it would be easy to make the divorce laws more stringent instead of constantly relaxing them. Upon attempting to study the question fairly one is perplexed by finding two apparently irreconcilable conditions existing side by side. On the one hand the moral sense of society declares that it is arrayed in opposition to divorce in theory and in fact. On the other hand is the plain evidence that all legislation tends towards greater freedom of divorce.

This is only a side issue, but it is a sample of the difficulties which we may expect when we attempt to master the real question. Is divorce wholly an evil, or is it a remedy for a greater evil? That is the only question. We do not speak for people who, like the Catholics, believe that marriage was divinely ordained as an indissoluble sacrament, and with whom opposition to divorce is a dogma of faith. The majority of the American people believe that marriage is a form of government which like all other forms of government derives its authority from the just consent of the governed. The Americans have given all the nations of the world an example, which they are following—in the liberty of contracting and dissolving marriages, and the question is whether the example is a good one. Are we on the downward road, or do we better ourselves by divorce? Is divorce an agent in demoralizing society, or is it a purifying and remedial agent? Is it a festering ulcer on the social system or a salutary outlet for passion and misery and crime which else might linger in the system to taint and corrupt it?

The question needs ampler discussion than the columns of a daily newspaper can give. No doubt the marriage tie was meant to be indissoluble save by death; the ideal marriage does not admit the possibility of divorce. But this is not an ideal world, we are not ideal men and women, we do not lead ideal lives. In a society where the ripest civilization flourishes side by side with the crime and destitution of every great city, it would be very stupid to say that we would not tolerate anything short of ideal perfection. Clabber Alley and Castle Thunder, the unpunished abortionist, the baby farmer, the hospitals, and the Potter's Fields are all grim reminders to drag us down from the cloudland of the ideal, and to compel us to face the sad and sickening reality of human misery. In such a world the happy ones are the very few; to them divorce is a degradation. But to others it is a remedy, it is salvation. It would hardly be seized so eagerly if it did not offer some hope of better things, some amelioration of a worse condition. Let it be judged fairly, not by the light of sentiment, but from the standpoint of the happy ones who do not need it, but by the light of the actual situation and from the standpoint of the numerous class who seek its arbitrament. Perhaps it may be less a new evil than a new remedy for an old evil which without it would have been only more widespread, less a source of corruption than a symptom of deeper corruption which it relieves.

A SOCIAL RIFT.  
Our special correspondent at Alton, Illinois, tells our readers that in that small but ancient and courtly city society is rent in twain by a division which is, if we may say so, not local but typical. The married men of Alton have taken umbrage over a grievance which is calculated to sadden married men. It seems that they are prepared to take their part in the social gayeties of the town, which are chiefly of a terephthalone description, but on arriving at the scene of the festivities they invariably find that the younger swells have slipped in ahead of them, have filled the cards of all the roscube and tearing girls, leaving the less desirable spinsters and matrons for the sober decoration of the late comers. This evil has gone so far that the married men have withdrawn in a body, have organized a league, and trouble is threatened in the hitherto jocund and harmonious circles of Altonian society.

If this trouble were restricted to one locality we might regret it and pass on. But it is impossible for the social observer to deny that a general system of discrimination is practiced against married men which is repugnant to the spirit of American institutions. Every one admits that they are much more desirable companions than the coxcombs who are crowding them out. There is no middle-aged married man who cannot cite scores of cases in which girls have told him that they greatly preferred married men, that they were so much more

pleasant company, that it was impossible to maintain any really intellectual conversation with the young men one meets nowadays, etc., etc. Yet in spite of this, we find these social favorites discriminated against in a way that amounts to ostracism.

It is very painful to a married man conscious of his own personal gifts and attractions to enter a ball room and overhear witless dudes vacantly remarking "Where did this chromo come in?" "Catch on to the part in his hair will you?" "I'm mashed on the cut of that dress coat," and other manifestly personal allusions which no one can fail to hear, but which no one can afford to resent. When after passing this ordeal the wearer of the dress suit has assumed his most fascinating, positively giving-away-these-goods suit and has asked to be allowed to look at the card of his favorite girl only to find it scratched with autographs as thickly as the walls of a country railway station, it is small wonder that long continued suffering of this kind should lead to revolt.

The worst of it is, that we do not see what can be done. In spite of the positive assurances of the girls that they vastly prefer married men of the age of the particular one whom they happen to be talking to, there is reason to believe that they are weak enough to follow the example their mothers set them in bestowing their vast preference on brainless youth rather than on wise maturity. No amendment to the inter-State Commerce bill could compel the belles to keep their cards vacant until the tardy conscript fathers appear on the scene, and we are afraid that the secession of the married men of Alton will be as futile as the great secession. But we shall watch the experiment with interest, and if it fruitifies in results, we shall make note of it.

## A MELODIOUS MAYOR.

When the candidacy of the Hon. ALEXANDER NICHOLAS DE MENIL for the mayoralty was announced as one of the events of the coming spring meeting, it was conceded that he had many high qualifications for the office. He was introduced as a member of one of the old families, he was endowed with an attractive personal appearance, he was reported to have a bar'l. The strength of all these qualifications was admitted, and a great many people were inclined to consider his candidacy favorably.

But we doubt whether it was generally known at the time that Mr. DE MENIL was addicted to writing poetry. The charge was never openly made against him. If any suspected him they kept the dark secret to themselves.

We are pained to say that he does write poetry. Whether a man who will deliberately compose poems and allow them to be printed is a proper man to be entrusted with the responsibilities of the mayoralty is a question which we leave to the voters of St. Louis. It is our painful duty to make public the fact that he not only composes poems, but that he composes poems to "The Beautiful Snow." The advance sheets of the January number of the St. Louis Magazine with a copy of which we have been favored—contain an effusion of his called "Snow Flakes." We quote the last verse as a sample:

Man's immortal soul is like  
Snowflakes pendine in mid-air.  
First 'tis beautiful and fair;  
When 't falls into crime,  
It is trampled in the mire  
Of its Maker's wrath.

Trampled like the flakes of snow  
When they fall below.  
If it takes the path  
Leading to the God—  
Passes 'neath the red—  
It remains pure, beautiful,  
Like the flakes of snow,  
Ere they fall  
From their skyey wall.  
On the sinful world below.

We are a little bit curious to know what the Democratic Central Committee think of this.

CRITTENDEN'S CARD.  
Governor CRITTENDEN favors the public with a card, with no other object apparent but to let the public know that "Poor Tom's a-cold," and that "Hopdance cries in Tom's belly," for an office, so deprecably that it keeps his mind running on the Interior Department. He boldly says that, if he could get there, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph should each get a share "in the distribution of fat contracts for supplies." He is careful to say, "fat" contracts. He thinks that is the Missouri idea of what a man is in office for, and it explains why JAY GOULD and CYRUS FIELD are clamoring so loudly through the Associated Press telegrams and press interviews for his appointment.

"Just look, boys, at that great overladen tree of rich, ripe, luscious fruit growing over there on the banks of the Potomac. You've never had any of that fruit, and I know you want some, and that it would do you good. Now you just help me to climb that tree by electing me to Congress, and when my own hungry stomach and capacious pockets have been comfortably filled, I will shake down a bountiful supply for my friends, for you boys." This was Col. JOHN T. CHAPIN's speech as a candidate for Congress, and as a candidate for a Cabinet position Governor CRITTENDEN has stolen it.

In order to be a surprise to a great many comers, every-day people in St. Louis know that there are very nearly a hundred people in this city who put their trust for the hereafter in the Lord Buddha, and who accept with a beautiful confidence all of the remarkable dogmas of that faith. It is hard to believe that this is so, but it is. The flock includes two well-known newspaper men, and ranges up and down the social gamut so as to take in all sorts and conditions of men. These people have made

LAURENCE's Occult Buddhism their Bible, and all of us ladies who are doing their very utmost to believe in it. It requires a rather elastic organ of believing to take it all in, but these gentlemen have all the requisite credulity. Skimming over the book I found that, among other things, a Buddhist must believe that his present birth is only one of a long series of similar experiences, stretched back past this kindly earth over other planets and reaching to that utmost period when the formative impulse began. "Do you believe this?" I asked one of the faithful. "No, replied he, it seems to me an entirely scientific and reasonable belief. There is no waste of any force. It has been revealed that these births take place about fifteen hundred years apart, and I don't think it needs at all a visit to the East to believe that. I must confess that my imagination is not of so elastic a texture, and yet there is a certain inviolability in a creed that holds out to the postulant a stay at life every fifteen centuries. In Anno Domini 300 and a half, George Bain cutting around the "heliands" of Scotland in a suit of blue broad with a buttoned fold bouquet pinned on his cuticle. Who of our fellow citizens were it at the destruction of Jerusalem? Who were at work on the walling street in England? We all know that great Caesar dead and buried, and I don't think it needs at all a visit to the East to believe that. I must confess that my imagination is not of so elastic a texture, and yet there is a certain inviolability in a creed that holds out to the postulant a stay at life every fifteen centuries. In Anno Domini 300 and a half, George Bain cutting around the "heliands" of Scotland in a suit of blue broad with a buttoned fold bouquet pinned on his cuticle. 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## A GREAT BOON.

The Spanish Treaty as Regarded by the Secretary of State.

Terms and Concessions Considered Favorable to the United States—Greater Barriers to Foreign Than Home Products—How a Government Department is Run—Big Pay and No Work—A Glimpse at Incidental Expense Accounts.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President has sent to the Senate a communication from Secretary Frelinghuysen on the Spanish treaty, which gives from the standpoint of the department which originated it, and made the treaty its advantage. This may be considered the most favorable showing that can be made for the treaty, and as such is especially interesting. The Secretary begins with the remark that tariff barriers, for the most part, are greater on foreign products than on those of our own country, and have hitherto proven great obstacles to our trade with those other countries. This has been especially true, he says, of the Spanish Antilles, our exports to them having been but about seventeen millions a year, against seventy-two millions per annum imported from them. The very articles in the production of which we excel are in demand there, yet have been practically shut out by the high tariff and the discrimination against our carrying facilities, so that while the bulk of the production of Cuba and Porto Rico comes to the United States, not more than one-fifth of their imported articles come from this country, their total imports being about seventy millions per year. The only articles of importance produced by those countries, he says, which are admitted free of duty, are tobacco and sugar.

In regard to tobacco, he says it was considered to be less injurious to our native tobacco interests to grant to Cuban tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, a reduction of 50 per cent than to concede free admission to either the leaf or manufactured separately. In view of the fact that even after the reduction Cuban tobacco and cigars will be subject to a heavy import duty and to the internal revenue taxes in addition, it seems that our home products and manufacturers may still enjoy a fair and remunerative protection, especially when, under the treaty, Cuba and Porto Rico will, for the first time, be opened to American tobacco at a rate of duty much lower than the reciprocal duty levied in the United States.

"Regarding the concessions toward our manufacturers by which it is hoped to increase the bulk of the production of this country sent there, he says: 'Free admission is granted to all kinds of meat, fish and fowl, lard, butter, cheese and vegetables, all kinds of grain, including rice, but with the exception of wheat, which is reduced from \$5.00 per 100 kilograms to 50 cents, and flour, the duty on which is reduced from \$4.70 to \$2.50 and \$1.50 per barrel; cornmeal and other flours are free, as are cattle, hogs and other live animals, cotton and cotton seed, flax, wool and various other agricultural products, all of which are now burdened with such duties that only a limited demand for them can be created, while with the duty removed and the articles thus cheapened, the demand for them must increase. Among the manufactures of this country placed on the free list are almost all kinds of material for building purposes, lumber of all kinds, iron articles, stone, slate, bricks and other material, a long list of manufactures of wood, such as cooperage, woodenware, brooms, brushes, spokes, bent wood, common furniture, etc.; all manufactures of cast iron and steel, and wrought iron and steel, except fine and fine priced articles, undressed leather and skins; a long list of implements and tools for agricultural arts and trades, machinery and apparatus; agricultural, motive, industrial and scientific material for the building of railroads, canals and ships, and all other classes of manufactures in which this country excels.'

Among the articles on which there is a marked reduction of duty is petroleum, which under the new treaty pays \$1 per 100 kilograms against \$2.50 under the old rate, glassware \$1 against \$1.50; stoneware \$2.50 against \$4; copper, brass and nickel \$15 against \$20; cotton and textile goods \$10 against 70 per cent; paper \$4 against \$16; fine furniture \$10 against \$35 to \$50, and many other articles in like proportion.

If anybody supposes it cannot cost much to run one of the great departments of the Government let him take up one of the most trifling 'expense accounts' and study his item, and he will soon be undeceived. The annual statement of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the expenditures of the fund for miscellaneous expenses, otherwise known as the 'Contingent Fund' in the last fiscal year, is interesting in this particular. Among the items are \$11,111 street car tickets presumably for the hired employees and messengers, for of course the Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and other prominent officers of the Bureau are furnished with horses and carriages at Government expense. Another item of considerable interest is about \$500 for paste, of which nearly 2,000 gallons was used during the year. What the Interior Department could have wanted of the quantity of oil put on the walls in the year is hard to understand, but it was paid, all the same. The item of towels seems to have been a pretty important one, as there are bills paid for several thousand of these articles, and for washing no less than \$6,000 during the year, or an average of over \$20 a day. During the year, for the first time, for this one department alone. It seems a little odd, too, that the ice for the month of December, at which time the Potomac water furnished the department is very cool, should have been \$5,000, and that a department which opens at 9 and closes at 4 o'clock should have used in that time month 500,000 feet of gas 'for the department buildings' the account puts it, at a cost of \$961. An item which seems a little odd when you consider that the halls of the departments are full of 'messengers' who are not actually employed more than one-fifth of their actual time, is that of \$300 a year for window and regulating the clocks of the six divisions in the department, while Mr. Henry Bergh will be paid to know that Holmes & Thompson were paid \$1 for 'cutting a gray horse for the Pension Office' in the chilly month of February.

Public speakers and singers find B. H. Douglas & Sons' Capesin Cough Drops a sure remedy for hoarseness.

Diamond Loan Plans. Loan \$10 upwards at S. Van Rensselaer's Loan Office, 2nd 14th. Fourth street.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Full satin-lined chubbies, overcoats, \$17; \$20 or money refunded. Moore & Co.'s sacrifice sale of the clothing, 11 N. Broadway.

ATTACKED BY ROUGHS. An Attempt to Break up an Entertainment Results in a Bloody Riot.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 20.—A bloody riot occupied last night at Chattanooga, a village forty miles from the city. At a school extension, a crowd of drunken ruffians attempted to break up the entertainment, and in the effort to eject them, a pitched battle ensued. Three men were shot, one named Hall four times. No less than ten were stabbed and a number were badly beaten.

SPLendid GOODS FOR PRESENTS. OPERA GLASSES, \$3.50 TO \$40.00. SLEEK UMBRELLAS, \$3.00 TO \$10.00. GOLD SPECTACLES, \$5.00 PER PAIR. GOLD EYE-GLASSES, \$5.00 PER PAIR. Call and see our elegant stock.

MERMOD & JACQUARD JEWELRY CO., Fourth and Locust.

AN ATTIC MYSTERY. Human Bones and Skeletons Found in a Tenement House.

What a Reporter Discovered in a Cock-Loft—An Old Policy-Player's Superstition—Playing Dice From Human Skulls For Lucky Numbers—A Policeman's Jocund Indifference—The Mystery Explained.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch. New York, December 20.—On the northwest corner of Third and Mercer streets, is an old-fashioned brick house. It is one of the most venerable buildings in that part of the city. It is half Dutch and half continental in its architecture. For a great many years the ground floor of this building was used as a grocery store. Less than four years ago groceries gave way to rum bottles, beer barrels and boxes of cigars. Above stairs, the building has been from first to last the home of innumerable 'policies.' For the last twenty years lodgers have come and gone with beautiful irregularity and apparent irresponsibility. Considering these facts, it may or may not be reckoned astonishing that a mass of human bones and twelve ghastly skulls were discovered yesterday in the topmost story of this old cockloft. The 'policy' was given to the authorities by the following note, which reached the Health Board Thursday morning: 'New York, December 18. In the house, No. 11 West Third street, forming the corner of Mercer street, the principal tenant being the proprietor of the bar-room on the first floor, there is in the garret, immediately under the roof, what I will call

A PERFECT GRAVE YARD, for a visit there will convince you that said garret is full of human bones, skulls, and bones of different parts of the human body. Yours respectfully, GEORGE X.

The present lease of the building is to Herman Gerdes, who, having three years and more ago hired the premises, converted the ground floor into a bar-room, and rented out the upper apartments. Your correspondent called on Gerdes yesterday and was shown up stairs by the bar tender. They secured a lot of candles and ascended to the attic. The newsmen's careful scrutiny was rewarded by the discovery on the topmost step on the second flight of stairs of an ordinary ten-penny nail, rather rusty and slightly bent at the sharpened end. Carefully preserving the nail and a portion of the discolored plaster, the reporter continued his ascent to the floor above. There he paused and inspected the surroundings. Nine doors opened from a central hall; that is, they were apparently made to be opened. To tell the truth, they didn't open, because, with the exception of one, they were all locked, and the angry tones which a rap upon each selected from the occupants within, induced the reporter to refrain from his original purpose of battering them down. It was evident that the occupants of the attic rooms were occupied and the occupants were averse to visitors. This was

AS DISCREET POINT GARDEN. That one of these nine doors led to a cockloft immediately over the attic, the reporter had ascertained previously, and patiently set about the task of discovering which of them led thither. Beginning with the door on the extreme left he rapped gently. 'What's wanted?' came from a gruff voice in the room beyond. This was clearly not the door. The next, and next, and next were rapped upon in quick succession with similar disconcerting results. It was evident that the occupants of the attic rooms were not only averse to visitors, but were particularly so. At this point in his investigation the reporter's eye lighted upon a white object in the corner. Cautiously picking it up, he discovered that it was a somewhat soiled but entirely whole paper collar. Placing the collar in the inside pocket of his great coat, he rapped gently upon the only remaining door of the attic. There was no response. This, then, was the entrance to the cockloft. Turning the knob of the door he found himself at the foot of a flight of eight precipitous wooden stairs. Softly ascending the stairs, he came upon a covered apartment, narrowly bounded by a peaked roof and ceiling of the attic below. A heavy beam extended through the length of this cockloft. Drawing his pocket rule, the reporter himself measured the distance from this beam and the ceiling of the attic, and found it to be sixteen of an inch thick. It was while in the act of noting this important fact on his book that the eyes of the reporter rested upon an object which for a moment unnerved him. There, upon the beam, was

ALL ITS GHOSTLY NEIGHBORS. was a human skull. He had barely recovered his equanimity when he saw, in the corner, a second, and a third, and a fourth, and in fact, innumerable skulls within his field of vision. Mixed with these fleshless heads were thigh bones, meatless shoulder blades, and heaps of horrid bone splinters. 'Well,' said the proprietor, 'did you see some skulls, pretty much, hey?' The reporter could not think of anything appropriate to say and so he remained quiet. At this juncture it occurred to him that an altogether proper thing to do would be to report the case to the police. Sergeant Douglas, looking quite fat and sleepy, was at his desk in the Mercer Street Station close by. The reporter's business was hurriedly explained. The Sergeant didn't appear profoundly interested. 'Any new ones?' he asked. 'Any new what?' said the reporter, beginning to grow warm. 'New skulls,' said the Sergeant. 'Great heavens! ain't twelve old ones quite enough?' gnarled the reporter. 'Depends what you want 'em for,' rejoined the Sergeant. The spectacle of a police officer sitting quietly in an arm chair

JOCUNDLY DISCUSSING THE DISCOVERY of twelve human skulls in the attic of a house within a stone's throw of the police station was unusual, to say the least. It was finally, however, explained to the reporter that the presence of these human bones in the house No. 11 W. Third street, has been known to the police for a long time. According to Sergeant Douglas, an old fellow of speculative tendencies formerly occupied the garret of the house. He was given to the reprehensible practice of playing policy and was not altogether free from superstitions. The generally accepted theory is that during the removal of the bodies from the old graveyard at the corner of Third and Wooster streets to make room for the site of Slevan's stables, the godless old gambler purchased a number of skulls as they were brought to the surface, and used every night as dice boxes from which to obtain lucky numbers, which he invariably, the following day, played for and more than they were worth. The Board of Health Inspector, after investigating the matter yesterday afternoon, recommended that the attic be cleaned and bones destroyed.

COCOAINE is a preparation remarkable and unequalled for the eradication of dandruff. Bargains. Selling diamonds at less than their original cost. N. M. GARLAND, Room 50, Turner Building, Opp. P. O.

Mr. Jack Frost Has made his appearance and you should be provided with a warm suit and overcoat. We sell \$9 suits (all wool) for \$5 and \$5 overcoats for \$4. Moons & Co., 11 North Broadway.

## "OHIO RUG MACHINE."

AN ARTICLE OF PROFIT THAT Promotes domestic industry by interesting every member of the household. It makes with ease and rapidly the most beautiful Rugs, Hooks, Ottoman Covers, Lace Rugs, etc. A new and appropriate Holiday Gift. Sample machine sent to any address on receipt of \$1. Agents wanted everywhere.

F. H. BORUCK & CO., 216 Walnut Street. St. Louis, Mo. For sale to city trade by Jacob Frank & Co., 221 N. 3rd St.

DEAD. Marriage and death notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines.

CARROLL.—On Friday, December 19, at 2:30 a. m., MICHAEL CARROLL, aged 8 years, brother of John, Tim, Jerry and James Carroll and Mrs. John Wood. Funeral from the family residence, 1416 North Jefferson avenue, on Sunday, December 21, at 1 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

KIMBALL.—December 20, at the Glades, near Benton Station, EDWARD KIMBALL, youngest child of F. Wm. and L. W. Kimball, 3 years and 50 days. Interment private, Sunday.

Our Graham Bread IS MADE WITHOUT SWEETENING.

Radiant Home Base Burner Stoves. RINGEN STOVE CO. 508 N. Fourth St.

HOLIDAY AND Gift Books! In Best Bindings.

Prang's and Marcus Ward's CHRISTMAS CARDS Birthday Books, Illustrated Books for Boys and Girls, Family Bibles and Testaments in Elegant Bindings, Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals.

Cranston & Stowe's Eleventh and Olive. 25 per cent Discount on all lines.

AMUSEMENTS. POPE'S, MONDAY, DEC. 22. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Christmas Day.

The Madison Square Theater Co. in its Magnificent Success, The Great Domestic Drama, entitled

MAY BLOSSOM

By DAVID BELASCO. To be presented with special scenery and the original cast, embracing Miss Georgia Chavon, Jos. Wheeler, Benj. Hatcher, W. H. Croft and others. Santa Clara at May Blossom's Christmas Matinee.

CASINO! Fourth and Walnut Streets. The Best Specialty and Variety Entertainment in the World. Ladies Matinee Tuesday and Thursday. General Admission, 25c and 50c.

BROADWAY & TREYSE'S NEW DIME MUSEUM. North Sixth Street, near Franklin Avenue. 10c Admission.—Open from 1 to 10 p. m. daily. Sawyer's Original Georgia Minstrels. Nala Dama, the Snake Charmer, and— P. T. Barnum's Singing Family. Monday, December 22.—7:30, 10:30 and 12:30.

THE MESSIAH. EXPOSITION BUILDING. THE ST. LOUIS CHORAL SOCIETY, Comprising a chorus of 20 well drilled voices, assisted by distinguished soloists and a large orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Otis, will give a grand performance of Handel's sublime oratorio.

THE MESSIAH. ON TUESDAY, DEC. 24. At 8 o'clock, p. m., in the Exposition Building. Prices of admission, from 50 cents to \$1.00. Reserved seats for sale on and after Wednesday, Dec. 17, at Peary's Music Store, 40 North Fifth street.

Beautiful 5c Christmas Presents to \$150 AT THE GREAT JAPANESE EXPOSITION, Mercantile Library Hall. 8 to 10 p. m. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS. PEOPLE'S THEATRE. THE NEW CAMILLE. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Sunday, December 21, the success of two consecutive nights.

POPE'S MAGDA. LIESCHICK. NO MATINEE TO-DAY, Owing to illness. TO-NIGHT—Kabal and Liebe. Sunday night—Kabal and Liebe. Van Hook at each performance.

GREGORY'S DIME MUSEUM, 13 S. Fifth Street. Grand Holiday Bill of Attractions! TOM and HATTIE, the wild Australian children, discovered and captured by P. T. Barnum's agents, and could be seen by the greatest of all living circuses.

Star Dime Skating Rink. Cor. of Nineteenth and Pine Sts., Handing Building all new skating rink, meeting, all persons and evening. The management reserves the right of admission to all other parts of the rink, including the skating rink. CHARLES S. WELLS, Manager.

Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles. Special Conference, Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles. 1884 & 1885. For Christmas decorations. C. YOUNG & SONS, 1406 Olive St.

## ARTISTIC BRASS GOODS! FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

We present our compliments to purchasers of Holiday Presents and invite them to inspect our Stock of Artistic Brass Goods, in which will be found many things eminently suitable for their purposes for little money. We are Headquarters on these goods and offer them at prices below the reach of competition. We have an endless variety of other staple and fancy goods which it would be impossible to enumerate.

CLOCKS, PLACQUES, SCONCES, TRIPLE MIRRORS, HAND MIRRORS, IVORY HANDLED KNIVES, PEARL-HANDLED KNIVES, FINE CARVING SETS, NUT CRACKS and PICKS, FRUIT KNIVES, POCKET KNIVES, HANDSOME LAMPS. BICYCLES, TRI-CYCLES, VELOCIPEDES, BOYS' WAGONS, GOAT SULKIES, SLEDGES, ICE SKATES, ROLLER SKATES, FOOT BALLS, SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, DOG BASKETS, SCRAP BASKETS, WORK BASKETS, WORK STANDS.

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WASHINGTON AVENUE AND NINTH STREET. N. B.—For the accommodation of our customers our store will be open until 9 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

OLYMPIC Announcement! Announcement! Christmas Week—COMMENCING—Sunday Eve, Dec. 21, HARRISON AND GOURLAY In the Comedy Success of the Era, Skipped by the Light of the Moon. FUNNY, VERY, VERY, VERY FUNNY.

AMUSEMENTS. OLYMPIC. Two Performances today. Matinee at 2 p. m. Evening at 8 p. m. J. K. Tillotson's Company in LYNWOOD. Sunday, December 21—Harrison & Gourlay in "Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

STANDARD THEATRE. Every evening at 8 p. m. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. The Best Entertainment in the City, the NEW CAMILLE. Monday, December 21, the success of two consecutive nights.

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# OPIUM

This micrograph shows the interface between the epoxy resin and the carbon fiber reinforcement. The carbon fiber is visible as a dark, textured line, and the epoxy resin is the lighter, smoother material surrounding it. The interface appears to be well-bonded, with no visible gaps or delamination.







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